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Washington, D.C. 20024

to: Distribution

B71 06006

from: H. F. Connor, D. M. Duty, J. D. Richey

subject: LRV Lunar Traverse Obstacle Avoidance
Study - Cases 310, 320

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

The attached charts (1-20) were used to present results of the LRV Lunar Traverse Obstacle Avoidance Study to the Lunar Surface Operations Planning meeting at MSC on May 12, 1971. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the effects of lunar surface obstacle avoidance on the speed and wander factor of the LRV. This information is needed by mission planners to enable safe and realistic mission planning.

The study was begun by generating a scale model of expected lunar surface features which are not large enough to be above the recognition threshold of existing site photography for Hadley.* The flat scale model of the lunar surface represented an area of 100 meters by 200 meters. The crater sizes and densities were based on numbers developed from Ranger and Orbiter photography and on crater counts from high resolution photography near Hadley.

Next, a scale model LRV which left a trace of its path was driven across the crater field on nine different courses. The vehicle was driven according to driving rules shown on charts 16 and 17. All craters larger than one meter in diameter were avoided, and the vehicle was driven without speed adjustment through all craters less than one meter. Stopping or backtracking was not permitted and whenever the vehicle left the straight line course to avoid an obstacle it was driven so as to return it to the original course in the most reasonable manner. After the nine vehicle paths were established with only craters for obstacles, boulders were placed on the surface model according to random distributions based on MSFC data for smooth mare intercrater

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*"Development of a Lunar Surface Model for Hadley-North," H. F. Connor, to be published.



blocks. Results indicated that the boulders caused very little change in the paths, so they were not considered any further in the study.

The final step was an analysis of the vehicle paths, which were measured to determine wander factor. Vehicle acceleration, deceleration, turning and controllability characteristics (charts 14 and 15), as provided at the LRV DCR, were applied to the vehicle paths to determine average speed and speed made good (as defined on chart 19). It was found from the study that the average wander factor was 5.2% and the vehicle average speed was 7.7 km/hr, a 23% reduction from the highest speed (10 km/hr controllability limit) used during the traverses. The average speed made good was 7.4 km/hr which is a 26% reduction from the 10 km/hr maximum.

The results also show that wander factor and speed made good are not necessarily inversely proportional. For example, traverses 1 and 9 (chart 19) have wander factors of 8.4% and 10.6% respectively, and the associated speeds made good are 5.5 and 6.9 km/hr; traverses 6 and 7 have wander factors of 1.9% and 1.8% respectively, and the associated speeds made good are 6.9 and 9.1 km/hr.

As shown on the final chart, many factors that could affect the performance of the astronauts and the LRV were not considered in the study. It is likely that vehicle speeds may well decrease even more when those factors are considered.


H. F. Connor


D. M. Duty by JAD


J. D. Richey
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2013-HFC
2032-DMD-slr
JDR

Attachments

CHART 1

H. F. CONNOR
J. D. RICHEY

LRV LUNAR TRAVERSE OBSTACLE
AVOIDANCE STUDY

CHART 2

PREVIOUS SPEED STUDIES HAVE ASSUMED

- 10% WANDER FACTOR
- VEHICLE SPEEDS
 - 10.5 KM/HR MAXIMUM SPEED AVAILABLE
 - 10.0 KM/HR CONTROLLABILITY LIMIT
 - 8.0 – 14.0 KM/HR STRUCTURAL LIMITS
 - UPHILL LIMITS
- NO INTERMEDIATE STOPS BETWEEN SCIENCE STATIONS
- NO TURNING (SO, NO DECELERATION OR ACCELERATION RESULTING FROM TURNS)

LRV LUNAR TRAVERSE OBSTACLE AVOIDANCE STUDY

OBJECTIVE: EVALUATE EFFECTS ON WANDER FACTOR AND SPEED MADE
GOOD* OF CRATER AND BOULDER AVOIDANCE AT THE
HADLEY SITE

$$*SPEED MADE GOOD = \frac{\text{PLANNED MAP DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS}}{\text{ELAPSED TRAVERSE TIME}}$$

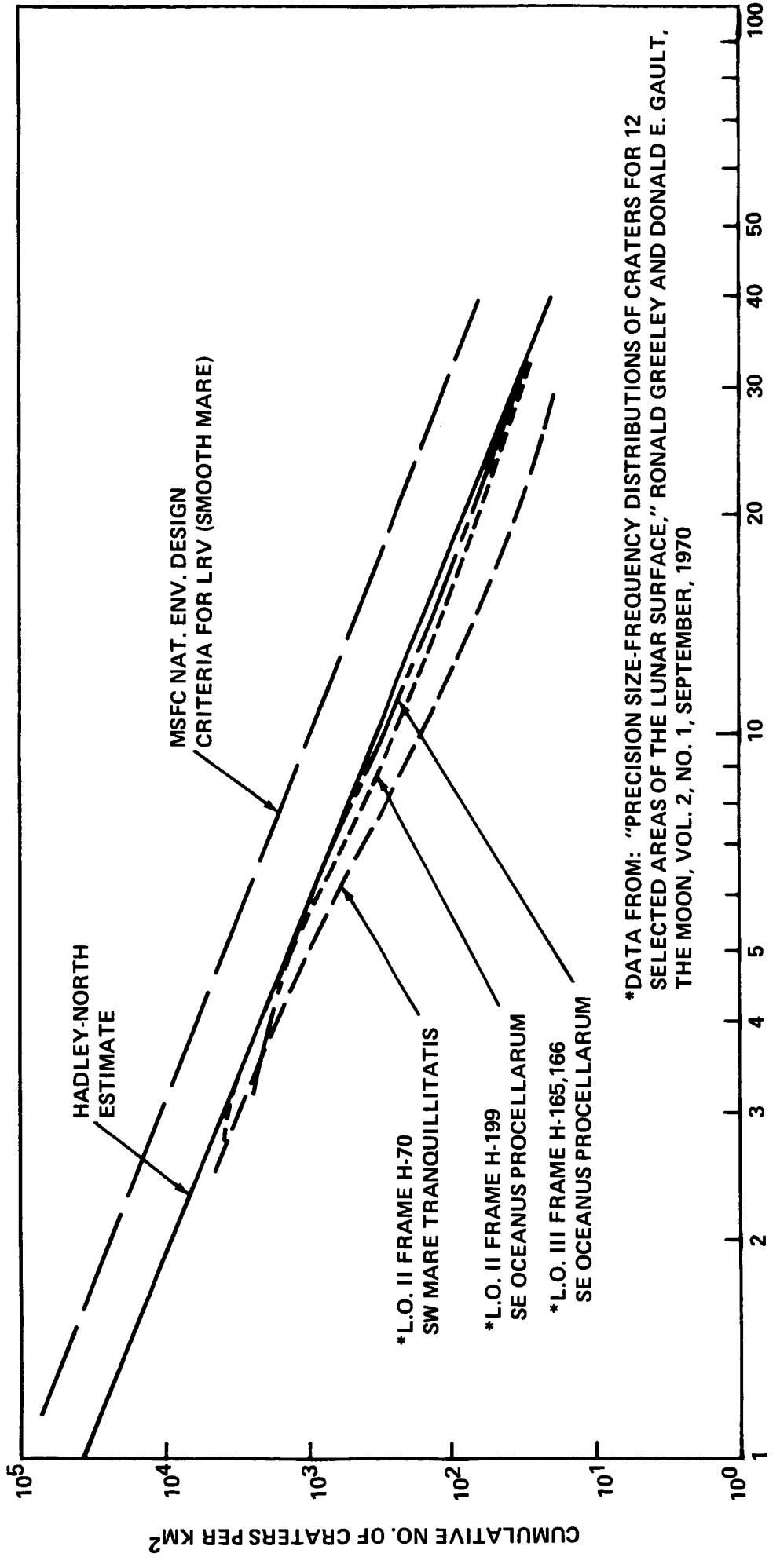
CHART 3

CHART 4

TOOLS NEEDED FOR STUDY

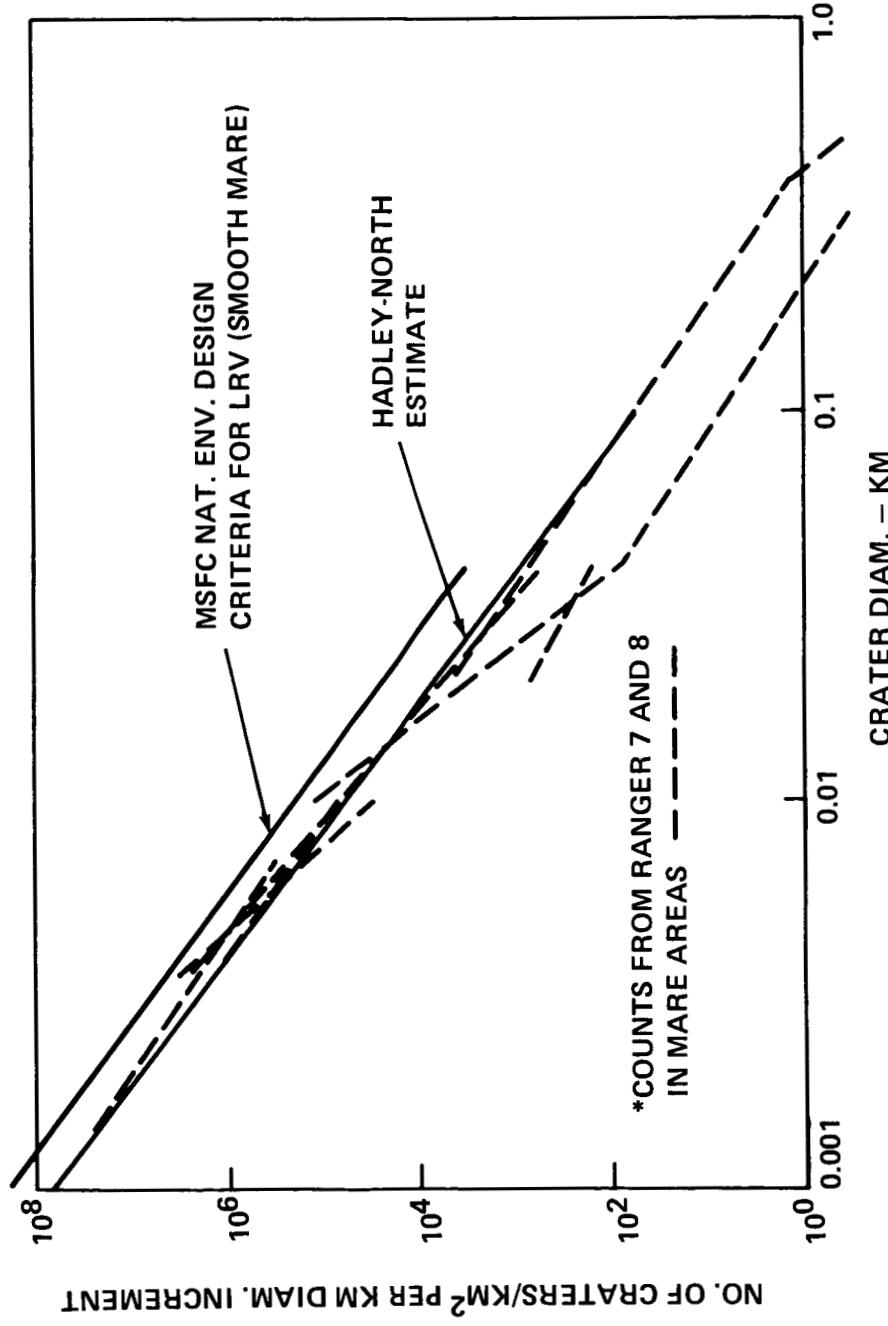
- A REASONABLE MODEL OF CRATER AND BOULDER DISTRIBUTION
ON A LEVEL LUNAR SURFACE
- SCALE MODEL OF LRV
- VEHICLE ACCELERATION AND DECELERATION CHARACTERISTICS
- VEHICLE CONTROLLABILITY SPEED CONSTRAINTS
- SOME RATIONAL RULES FOR DRIVING THE LRV OVER THE LUNAR
SURFACE MODEL

CRATER DISTRIBUTIONS (CUMULATIVE)



*DATA FROM: "PRECISION SIZE-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS OF CRATERS FOR 12
SELECTED AREAS OF THE LUNAR SURFACE," RONALD GREELEY AND DONALD E. GAULT,
THE MOON, VOL. 2, NO. 1, SEPTEMBER, 1970

CRATER DISTRIBUTIONS (INCREMENTAL)



*DATA FROM: "INTERPRETATION OF THE DIAMETER - FREQUENCY RELATION FOR LUNAR CRATERS PHOTOGRAPHED BY RANGERS VII, VIII AND IX", CLARK R. CHAPMAN, ICARUS 8, 1-22 (1968)

CHART 6

CRATER DISTRIBUTION FORMULAE

HADLEY-NORTH ESTIMATE		MSFC CRITERIA	SMOOTH MARE; D < 40 M
CUMULATIVE	$N_c = .024 D^{-2.06}$		$N_c = 0.1 D^{-2}$
INCREMENTAL		$N_i = 0.05 D^{-3.06}$	$N_i = 0.2 D^{-3}$

CHART 7

CHART 8

- VEHICLE DISTURBANCE
- VISIBILITY
- EVASION ROUTES

**MINIMUM CRATER DIAMETER FOR
AVOIDANCE PLANNING**

EVASION ASSESSMENT FOR $\frac{1}{2}$ TO 1 METER CRATERS

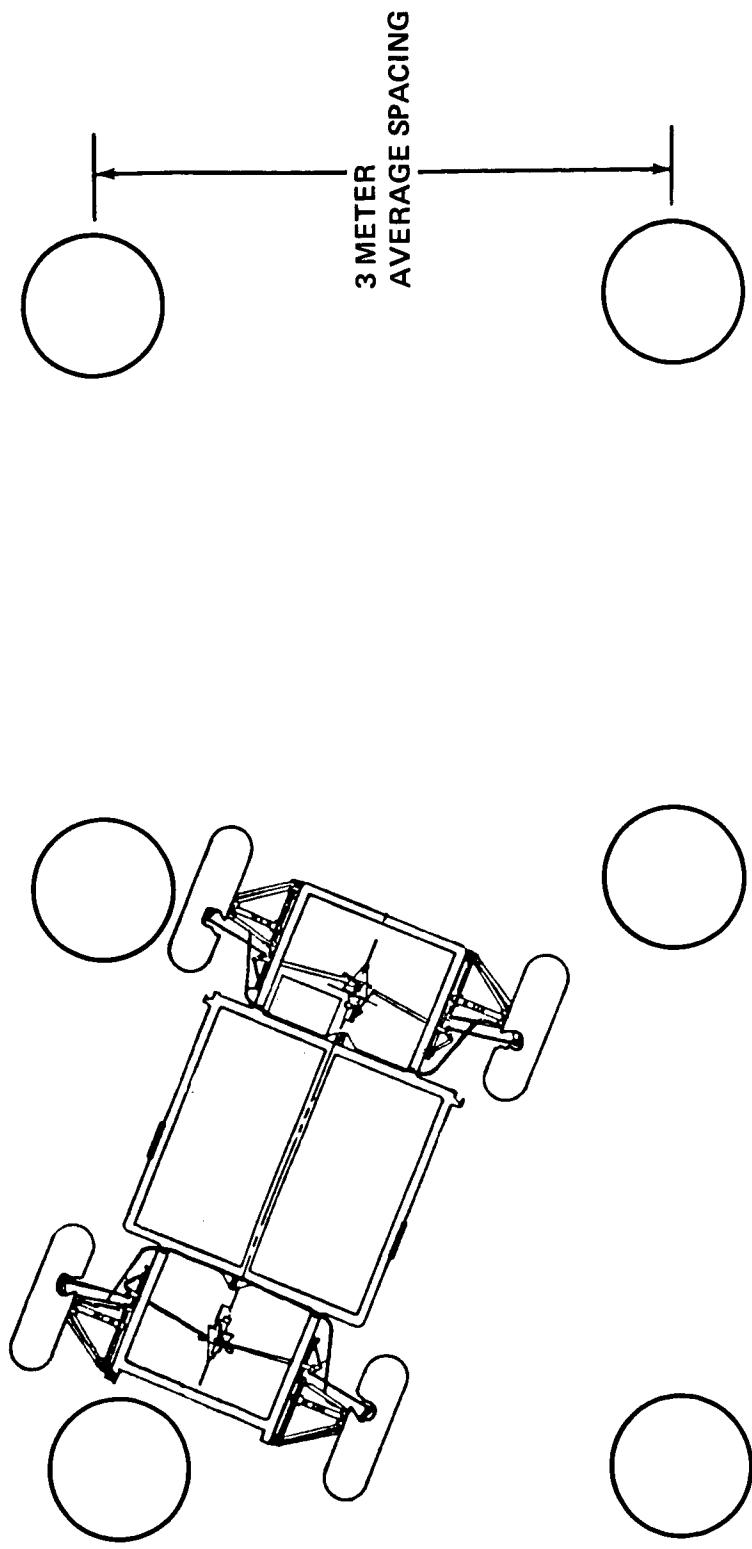


CHART 9

EVASION ASSESSMENT FOR $\frac{1}{4}$ TO $\frac{1}{2}$ METER CRATERS

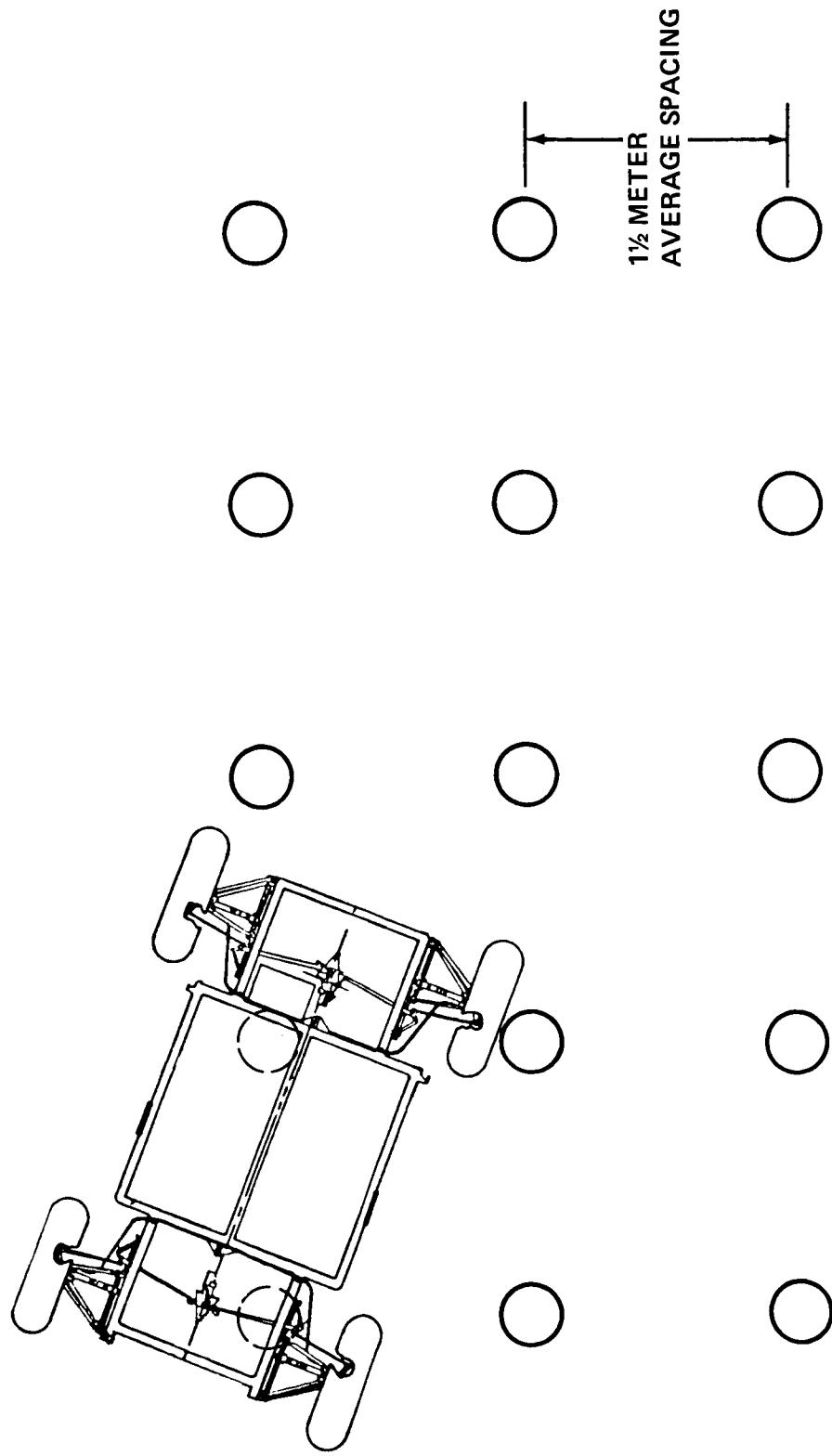


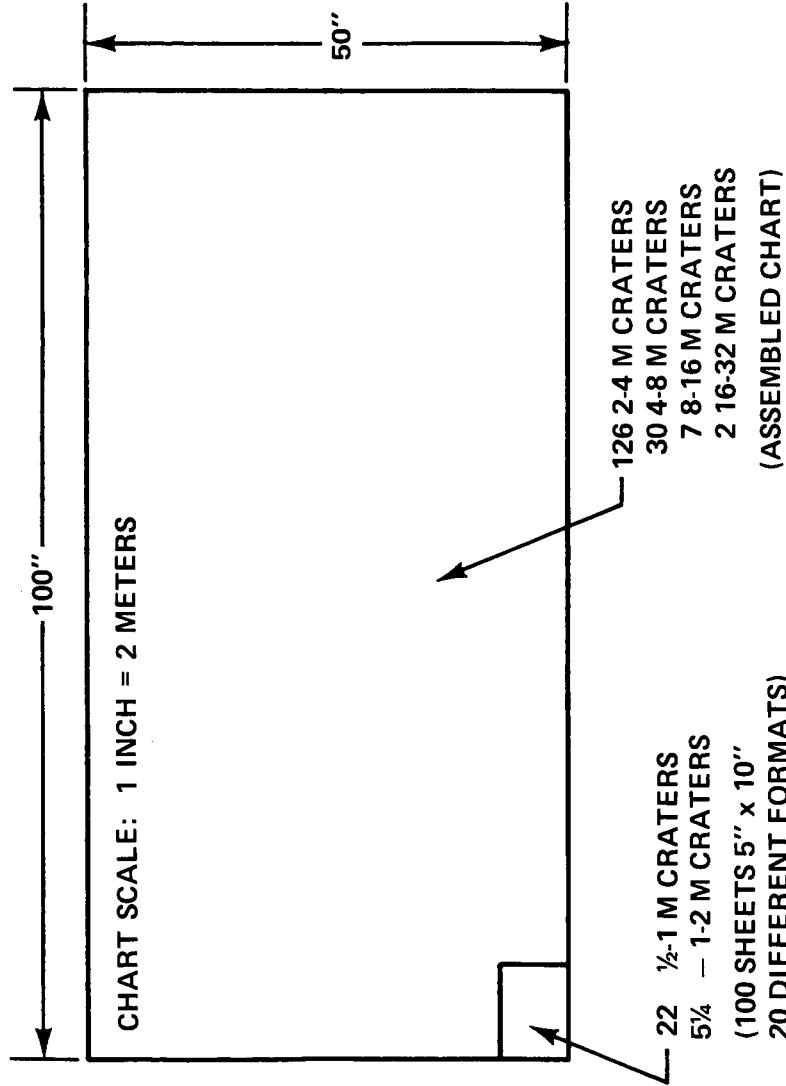
CHART 10

CHART 11

**MAXIMUM CRATER DIAMETER FOR
STATISTICAL WANDERING**

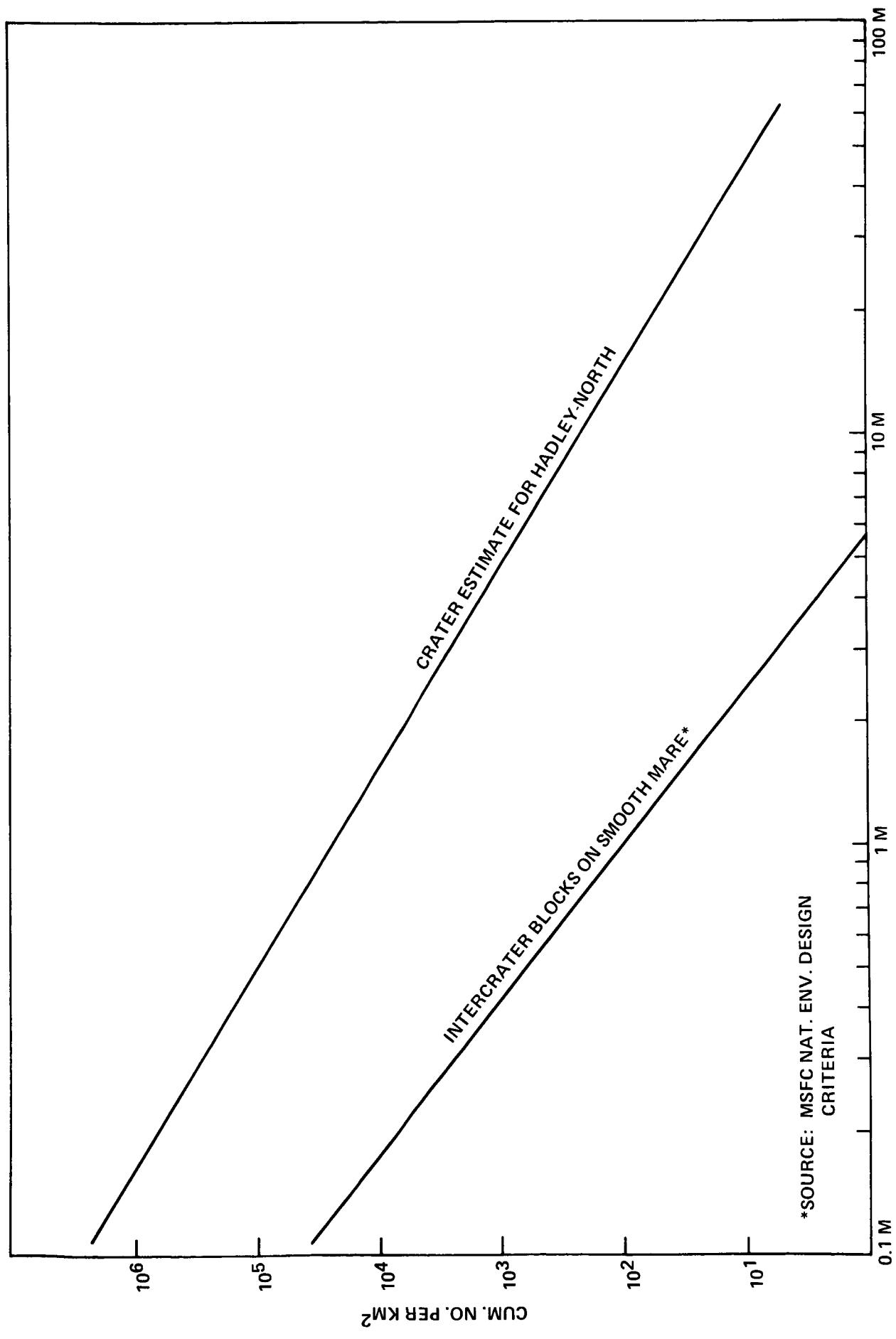
- CHART LIMIT (32 M)
- TRAVERSE PLAN (20 M?; 100M?)

PREPARATION OF CRATER CHART



(LOCATION COORDINATES
DETERMINED BY A
TABLE OF RANDOM NUMBERS)

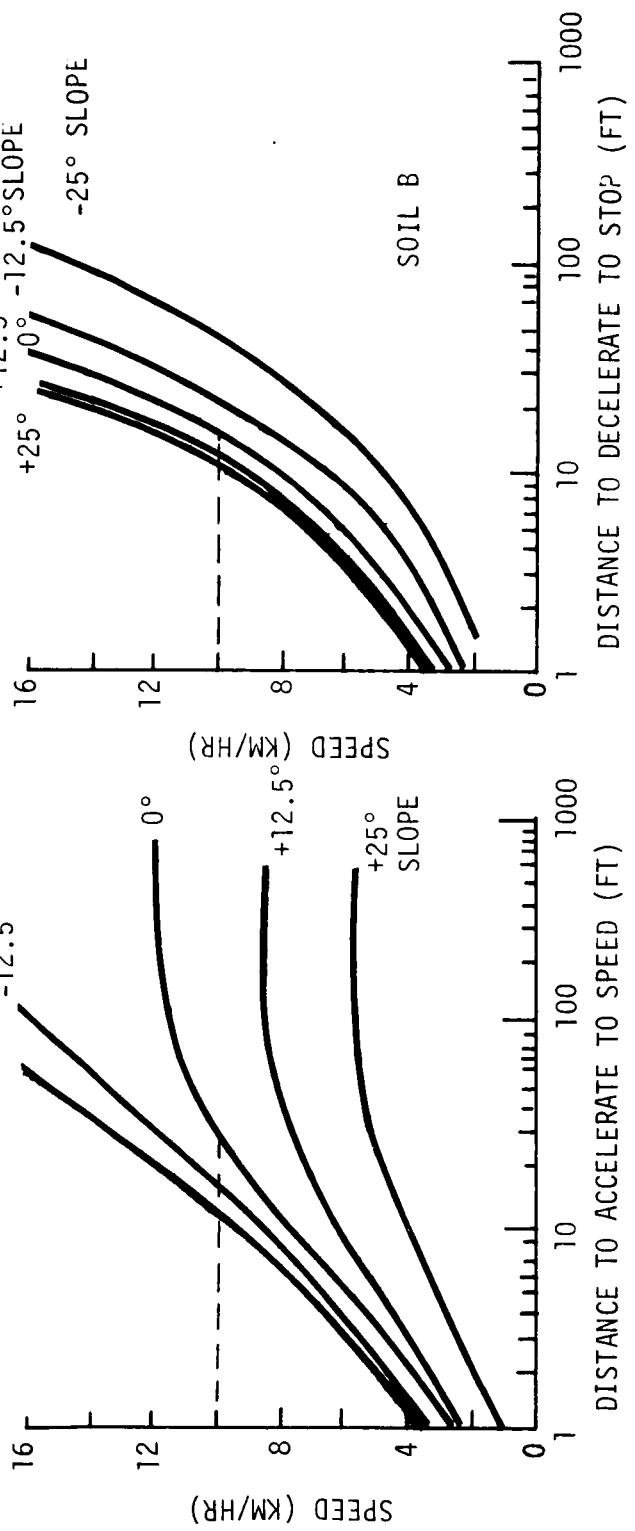
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTIONS FOR CRATERS
AND INTERCRATER BLOCKS



ACCELERATION/BRAKING CAPABILITY

VEHICLE MASS = 1500 LBS.

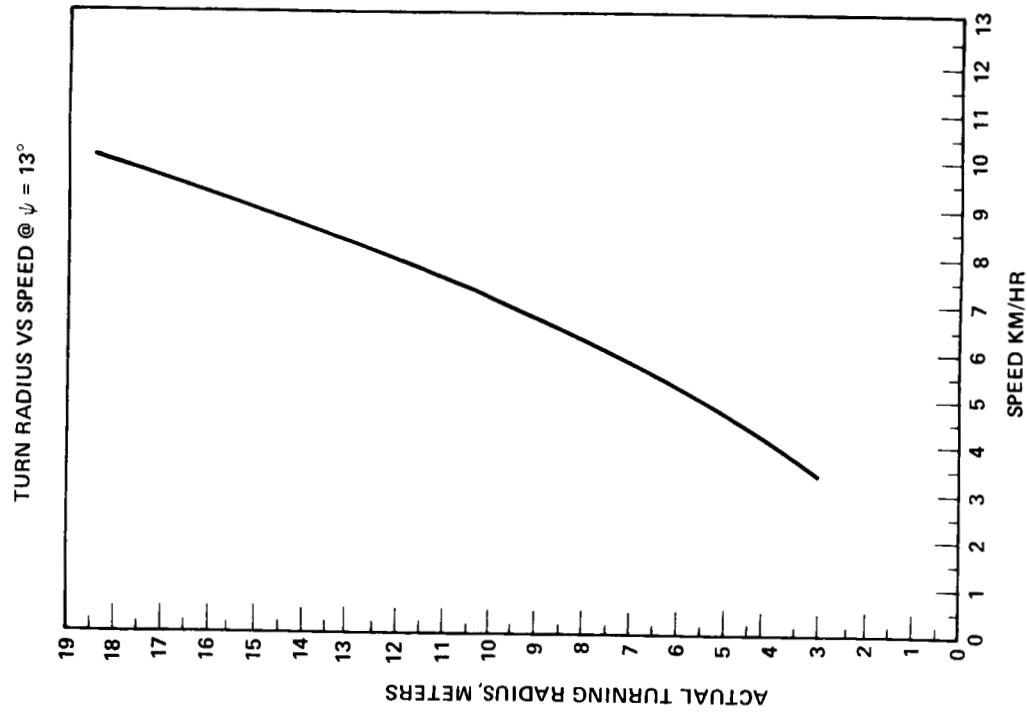
ACCELERATION DISTANCES
 MAXIMUM OUTPUT MOTOR CHARACTERISTICS
 SOIL B WORST CASE DAMPER POWER
 COEF. = 0.58594 WATT / (KM/HOUR)² / WHEEL



D209-10074-1

CHART 14

CHART 15



DRIVING RULES

- DRIVE THROUGH CLASS A CRATERS WITHOUT REDUCING SPEED

- AVOID ALL CLASS B-F CRATERS

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>CRATER SIZE (METERS)</u>	<u>MAP REPRESENTATION (METERS)</u>
A	.5–1	.7
B	1–2	1.4
C	2–4	2.8
D	4–8	5.6
E	8–16	11.3
F	16–32	22.6

DRIVING RULES (CONTINUED)

- DRIVE OVER CLASS 1 BOULDERS WITHOUT REDUCING SPEED

- AVOID ALL CLASS 2 AND 3 BOULDERS

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>BOULDER SIZE (METERS)</u>
1	△	1/8 – 1/4
2	⊗	1/4 – 1/2
3	⊗⊗	1/2 – 1

- VEHICLE SPEEDS

MAXIMUM SPEED 10 KM/HR (CONTROLLABILITY LIMIT)

LIMITS FOR 13° MAXIMUM ψ ANGLE DURING TURNS

DECELERATION/ACCELERATION REQUIRED FOR TURNING DICTATED BY LRV
CHARACTERISTICS

- NO BACKTRACKING

- NO STOPPING

SPEED PROFILE FOR TRAVERSE NO. 1

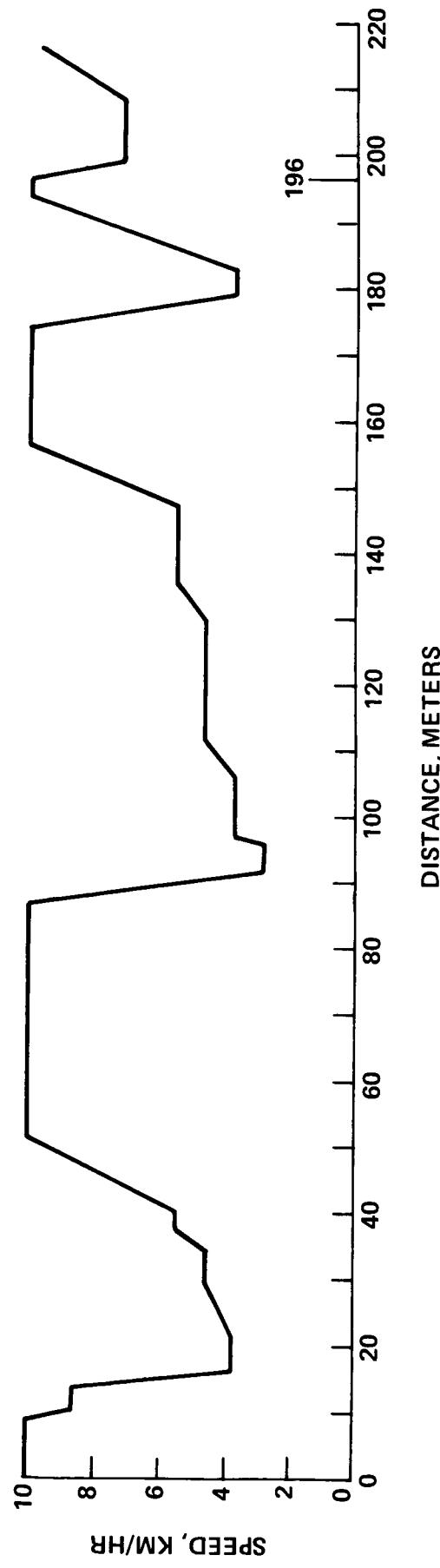


CHART 18

STUDY RESULTS

TRAVERSE NO. TRAVERSE PARAMETER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	AVERAGE
MAP DISTANCE (METERS)	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
ACTUAL DISTANCE (METERS)	212.5	207.5	205.8	201.9	203.9	199.8	199.6	208.7	216.7	206.26
WANDER FACTOR (%)	8.4	5.9	5.0	3.0	4.0	1.9	1.8	6.5	10.6	5.2
AVERAGE SPEED* (KM/HR)	6.0	8.1	7.5	8.4	8.2	7.0	9.2	7.3	7.7	7.7
SPEED MADE GOOD** (KM/HR)	5.5	7.7	7.2	8.1	7.9	6.9	9.1	6.9	6.9	7.4
NO. OF TURNS	14	6	10	12	10	13	3	12	13	10.3

MAXIMUM VELOCITY = 10 KM/HR
 SLOPE = 0°
 CONTROLLABILITY = 13°
 ψ ANGLE

$$* \text{AVERAGE SPEED} = \frac{\text{ACTUAL TRAVELED DISTANCE}}{\text{ELAPSED TRAVERSE TIME}}$$

$$** \text{SPEED MADE GOOD} = \frac{\text{PLANNED MAP DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS}}{\text{ELAPSED TRAVERSE TIME}}$$

CONCLUSIONS

- PRESENT 10% WANDER FACTOR APPEARS REASONABLE
- SPEED REDUCTION DUE TO OBSTACLE AVOIDANCE MAY APPROACH 23%
- MISSION PLANNING SPEEDS OF 8.0 KM/HR AND 8.4 KM/HR MAY BE HIGH
- THE FOLLOWING ITEMS THAT WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS ANALYSIS COULD TEND TO FURTHER REDUCE DRIVING SPEED

SLOPES

SUN ANGLE

MAN/SUIT/MACHINE (VISIBILITY & COMFORT)

NAVIGATION UPDATES

LOCAL DECISION MAKING

POINT OF INTEREST STOP OR SLOWDOWN

LEARNING FACTOR

- THE FOLLOWING WILL TEND TO INCREASE SPEED

FAVORABLE CRATER DISTRIBUTION

CAPABILITY TO DRIVE LARGER CRATERS WITHOUT ADVERSELY AFFECTING SPEED
BETTER THAN PREDICTED LRV SPEED PERFORMANCE



Subject: LRV Lunar Traverse Obstacle
Avoidance Study - Case 320

From: H. F. Connor, D. M. Duty, J. D. Richey

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